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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1868

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NORTHERN RHODESIA

1937

(For Reports for 1935 and 1936 see Nos. 1769 and 1811
respectively (2s. od. each))



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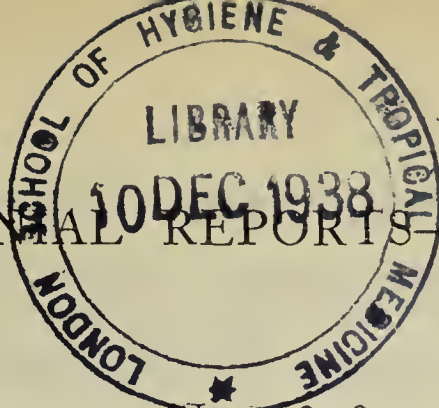
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and $33^{\circ} 33'$ E. and between latitudes $8^{\circ} 15'$ S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river

valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, decided to set out on the expedition he had planned the year before, and on 3rd July, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to

that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Wemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Wisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, members of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native in the country. Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north, the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory, and the Makololo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who in the beginning of the 19th century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makololo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom, by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya, the Malovale, and the Batoka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession

was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis; it was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Since that date rich copper deposits have been discovered in the north-west of the territory and have been developed into an extensive industrial area embodying three large townships with a population including several thousands of Europeans.

Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the

maximum is 97° F. at Zambesi valley stations and 85° F. at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90° F. with a mean minimum of 64° F., while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 79° F. and 46° F.

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1937:—

	<i>Highest mean Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Lowest mean Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Absolute Max. °F.</i>	<i>Absolute Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
Livingstone, 3,160 ft.	97·6	Nov.	41·2	June	105·2	29·8	Nov.	June
Broken Hill, 3,920 ft.	88·5	Nov.	45·9	July	97·5	36·1	Nov.	June
Isoka, 4,210 ft.	87·1	Nov.	54·5	July	91·0	48·0	Nov.	July
Balovale, 3,400 ft.	86·3	Nov.	42·5	July	102·0	32·0	Nov.	July
Highest temperature		...	...	...	110° F., Mulungushi			
Lowest temperature		...	...	...	28° F., Solwezi			

The rainy season usually begins in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December. The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to a break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone. In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. By April the rains have moved north and in May they have practically ceased.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 5·50 inches on the 22nd February, at Kapara in the Fort Jameson district.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population. During the coming year the numbers of official and unofficial members are being equalised by the addition of a nominated unofficial member to represent native interests and a reduction by one of the number of official members.

The seat of government was transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka during the year, the official inauguration of the new capital being arranged to coincide with the ceremonial celebration of His late Majesty's birthday on the 3rd of June.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933 and as from 1st January, 1935, the number of provinces was reduced to five. During 1937 the number was increased to six. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1936 a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed, which modified the previous Ordinance, providing for the recognition of Native Authorities by the Governor, instead of their appointment, as previously. Emphasis is laid on the development of tribal institutions on traditional lines. The Ordinance gives powers to Native Authorities to issue Orders and to make rules to enable them to govern and maintain order in tribal areas. Provision is also made for the setting up of Native Treasuries, and powers are given to Native Authorities to impose rates, dues and fees, subject to the Governor's approval. The passing of the Ordinance marks a definite advance in the development of tribal self-government. Native Treasuries came into operation during the year.

A similar Ordinance was also passed for Barotseland during 1936, with the concurrence of the Barotse Native Government. It follows closely the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, but gives the Paramount Chief wider powers than are

given to Native Authorities elsewhere. A Native Treasury had already been established in Barotseland, and its institution continues to show improvement in the control of moneys by the Barotse Native Government.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on the 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title of Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on the 3rd May, 1921, and the third on the 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures, whilst all those for African population are taken from the annual Native Affairs Reports):—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion of Africans to one European.</i>
1911 ...	1,497	—	821,063	—	548·47
1921 ...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931 ...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of the same year was the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The European population is now in the region of 10,500.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population in 1934 was estimated to be 1,366,425, which showed a decrease of 4,788 or ·34 per cent. on the previous year, and its average density through the territory was 4·7 to the square mile. No count of the native population has since been made but so far as is known there has been little change.

Immigration.

Fourteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight persons entered Northern Rhodesia during 1937. This number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors, tourists, and a small percentage of persons in transit.

Immigrants numbered 2,737 of whom 2,524 were British Subjects and 213 Aliens, the percentage of Aliens being 7·78 per cent. of the year's total.

The following comparative table of Immigrants shows the progress of the territory:—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615	801	1,726	1,352	1,212	2,737

Ten persons were removed from the territory in terms of the Immigration Ordinance. Seven persons were deported as indigent, and three on account of previous convictions. Accurate figures of emigration are not available.

One destitute person with four dependants was repatriated to the Union of South Africa at Government expense during the year, a decrease of 14 on the total for 1936.

Asiatic Population.

The Asiatic population as at the 31st December, 1937, was approximately 421, as compared with 360 in 1936. All these Asiatics are British Indians.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and native population in the past year were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows:—

European Hospitals.

Lusaka.
Livingstone.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.

Native Hospitals.

Lusaka.
Livingstone.
Choma.
Mazabuka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Rosebery.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.
Balovale.
Abercorn.

In addition to these hospitals, Government maintained 23 dispensaries at Government stations and 15 in rural districts in charge of native orderlies. The rural dispensaries are visited from time to time by the medical officer of the district.

Owing to the vastness of the territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. Steps have already been taken

to increase the number of rural dispensaries and native medical orderlies are being trained at the Medical Training School, Lusaka for this purpose.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the various missions, who control many hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of doctors, trained nurses and missionaries with some medical training. These services to the natives are subsidized by Government to the extent of £3,465 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff in addition to well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. The mine hospitals also treat destitute Europeans and unemployed natives in the copper belt at Government expense in cases of urgency, but other cases are, when possible, transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintains either full-time or part-time medical officers at Lusaka, Livingstone, Choma, Broken Hill and Ndola, who give medical treatment to railway employees as required.

School Inspections.—Medical and dental inspections of all European schools are carried out by Government medical officers and dental surgeons subsidized by Government, and parents are advised as regards the health of their children.

The response of European parents in seeking dental treatment is disappointing, although the impecunious receive free treatment.

European Vital Statistics.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of deaths.	163	210	117	103	108	100	78	115
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	28	28	24	13	15	15	6	11
Mortality per 1,000 live births.	102.56	84.08	72.29	40.88	47.61	53.00	19.16	37.16

Number of births, 296.

Birth rates and death rates are not now calculated since no sufficiently close knowledge of the population exists.

One post of health officer, which had been abolished in 1933, was reconstituted during the year, and part-time medical officers of health were appointed to the three growing townships in the copper belt. All medical officers attempt to perform the duties of medical officers of health, in addition to their clinical duties.

The general health of the country throughout the year was good, and no epidemic disease of great importance was recorded.

Malaria and Blackwater Fever.—Considerable anti-malarial measures continue to be undertaken by the chief mining companies with excellent results. The following table of European

deaths indicates a general improvement of conditions as compared with 1931 and 1932:—

<i>Deaths.</i>		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Malaria ...	...	22	16	3	10	8	9	8
Blackwater...	...	19	22	20	11	13	5	11

Trypanosomiasis.—Thirty-four cases of this disease were reported during the year. All these cases were natives, and only eight deaths occurred. The distribution of cases was as follows:—

			<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Lusaka	...	...	4	2
Ndola	...	...	14	3
Kasama	...	...	16	3
			—	—
			34	8
			—	—

Typhoid.—Six European and fifteen native cases were reported during the year, with one European and two native deaths.

Variola.—There were no cases of variola major in 1937, but certain precautionary measures were taken to stop the spread of infection into the territory from areas on the Eastern, North-Western and Western borders where epidemics were reported.

Measles.—Twenty-two Europeans and 121 native cases with four native deaths were reported during the year from rail line stations and Fort Rosebery in the Northern Province. This disease only developed epidemic proportions at Fort Rosebery where there were 103 native cases with four deaths.

Influenza.—There were no epidemics of influenza, the total number of cases treated being 28 with seven deaths, as follows:—

			<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Fort Rosebery...	...	...	22	1
Abercorn	...	...	5	5
Balovale	...	...	1	1
			—	—
			28	7
			—	—

Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging. This work is developing and increasing among both European and natives. At Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya full-time nursing sisters of the Government Service are engaged in welfare work. At Lusaka a second nurse is paid by the Town Management Board. At Livingstone a voluntary society interested in this aspect of medical work employs a nurse, and derives funds from annual grants-in-aid contributed by the Beit Trustees, the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Government.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

The new houses at the new capital are brick built and are mostly of two-storey villa type without verandahs. There are also six blocks of flats, each flat containing two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Each block contains eight flats. The newest houses and the flats are not mosquito-proofed. Old and new Government houses at Lusaka have been given water-carried, indoor sanitation.

Outside Lusaka, most Government quarters are brick buildings of bungalow type with wide verandahs, and many are provided with mosquito gauze. Domestic sanitation consists of earth closets.

European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the territory are similar to the older type of Government houses.

Native Housing.

In areas where most Europeans live the natives are housed in locations. The houses themselves, in most places, and their surroundings leave much to be desired, but efforts are being made to get away from the old compound atmosphere and to provide quarters best described as an improved African village. The Governor's Village and the personal servants' compound at the new capital are examples of this, and these have water-borne sanitary arrangements.

The housing of natives in the mining areas is very good on the whole, and compares very favourably with most town compounds in the railway line townships.

There are many evidences that natives themselves appreciate good and sanitary housing, and improvement as to space, lighting and ventilation may be seen in native villages.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the territory, approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., has been alienated to Europeans.

The report of the Ecological Survey of North-Western Rhodesia was published early in 1937. The main objects of the survey are to explore the natural resources of the territory, to assess the potentialities of different types of country for

European settlement and to make a study of Native agricultural systems. As far as the North-Western area is concerned, natural resources have proved few enough and the amount of Crown land of promise for European farming is limited by the predominance of poor soils. The study of Native agriculture has, however, provided data of great value.

The quantities of the major agricultural commodities produced by Europeans in the last two years are given in the following table:—

			<i>Maize.</i> <i>Bags of</i> <i>200 lb.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i> <i>Lb. of</i> <i>cured leaf.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i> <i>Bags of</i> <i>200 lb.</i>	<i>Mixed</i> <i>Vegetables.</i> <i>Tons.</i>
1936	...	...	329,000	1,275,000	11,120	1,130
1937	...	...	294,500	1,260,000	5,500	1,125

For the fourth successive season the annual rainfall in the railway belt has been low and “ permanent ” water supplies have been seriously reduced in consequence. The effective rains ended early in 1937, but this had no serious effect on the maize crop. The average European production fell from the “ bumper ” figure of 8·0 to 6·6 bags per acre, but only a few years ago 6·6 bags would have been regarded as very satisfactory indeed.

The general standard of farming has improved greatly in recent years and the acreage under green manures has increased from 8,500 in 1931 to 16,000 in 1937.

Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a winter crop under irrigation. Lusaka is the main producing centre. For the second successive season the crop was a poor one as much of it was ruined by water shortage. Only 2,524 acres were planted as compared with 4,249 in the previous year, but the water supply was inadequate even for this reduced acreage. Much of the acreage had to be grazed off. This abandonment brought the average yield down to 2·2 bags per acre as compared with a normal yield of 5 bags, and the total production was the smallest for many years.

Tobacco is grown chiefly in the Fort Jameson district. The district as a whole enjoyed the best season it has had for years. Crops were free from disease and of good quality and the prices obtained were the highest since the boom of ten years ago.

Customs figures for export of tobacco during 1937 are as follows:—

				<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Overseas	...	...	...	350,912	10,235
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	398,423	22,250
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	272,148	9,299
Totals	...	...	...	1,021,483	£41,784

Exports of maize grain during the year were approximately:—

				<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Overseas	...	...	...	195,200	58,156
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	34,260	11,570
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	28,450	10,720
Totals	...	...	...	257,910	£80,446

During the latter part of the year internal consumption of maize increased considerably. Current consumption is estimated at rather over 250,000 bags per annum, an increase of almost 25 per cent. over last year's figure.

The Economics of Native maize production have been revolutionized by maize control. Where formerly but a fraction of his surplus maize was sold, an assured market now exists for every bag of maize the Native cares to bring in. Production of Native maize for sale in 1937 is estimated at 170,000 bags. In the first pool-year, the Control Board price for Native maize was 5s. per bag, which, as it was fixed before the phenomenal rise in export parity, resulted in a profit of £17,000 on Native maize transactions. This sum has been held in reserve as a fund to stabilize prices. In the current year the price offered was raised to 6s. as there was no indication of a decline in export parity.

The scheme for supplying the internal market has had a stimulating effect on the Native production of groundnuts and beans. The certainty of being able to dispose of the crop has led to increased production, although this has not all gone to supply the internal market, since a shortage in Southern Rhodesia diverted a portion of it to that territory. In addition, the mines provide a considerable market for mixed Native produce such as vegetables, relish crops, honey, Kaffir corn, cassava, tobacco and even dried caterpillars. Government propaganda has already had a stimulating effect on Native production of beeswax, and wax to the value of £5,000 was exported during 1937.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities, but citrus thrives in most places where irrigation is possible. The equivalent of about 6,500 cases of locally-produced citrus was sold during 1937.

Coffee yields were again low but production increased from 430 cwt. in 1936 to 518 cwt. in 1937.

Livestock.

Northern Rhodesia remains free from the major diseases of stock, with the exception of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. The preliminary investigational work on the

behaviour of vaccine in combating the disease was so far successful as to warrant a measure of field inoculation, which, it is hoped, will be extended during the coming year. Foot and mouth disease was finally eradicated from the territory early in 1936 and, fortunately, no recrudescence has occurred.

The usual incidence of redwater, gallsickness, heart-water and other tick-borne diseases occurred, and it is unfortunate that certain stockowners still fail to realize the value of short-interval dipping in the control of these conditions. Trypanosomiasis is very prevalent in certain areas of the territory. Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, quarter evil and other bacterial diseases occur and are controlled by prophylactic inoculation. The territory remains free from Rinderpest and East Coast fever. The incidence of parasitic worms is high, particularly in sheep.

Pigs are singularly free from disease and thrive well. Outbreaks of fowl typhoid and fowl pox occur among poultry. Prophylactic inoculation is employed by the more progressive flock owners.

The demand for slaughter cattle increased during the year to such an extent that it was impossible to supply from sources within the territory. Importation from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland therefore became necessary. Importation of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa continued throughout the year.

Mining.

PRODUCING MINES.

Roan Antelope Mine.—Extensive driving on the 820 level was carried out and the 820 North Limb haulage was connected by a cross cut to the No. 15 shaft. The Storke Service shaft reached its final depth of 2,644 feet and the headgear was completed. In addition, work in the Storke Hoisting shaft was continued and No. 16 shaft had been sunk to 670 feet by the end of the year.

During the period of complete derestriction production increased rapidly, reaching a maximum monthly output of 304,200 short tons of ore in September.

Nkana Mine.—Sinking operations were carried out in the Central Shaft, which had reached a depth of 1,850 feet at the end of the year. Development on the 1050 and 1250 levels was completed and connection made between the Central Shaft and No. 4 shaft. At the Mindola section stoping commenced and No. 1 shaft hoisting equipment and the necessary storage bins were completed and brought into commission. At the smelter a second cobalt lectromelt furnace was installed and started operations, the output of cobalt for the year being increased by 933,154 lb.

Mufulira Mine.—During the year intensive development of advance stoping and general preparation for increased production was carried out. The extraction of ore was confined to the three ore bodies on the 460 and 600 levels. The main pumping station and settling sumps were completed and equipped to pump 8,000 gallons of water per minute. Extensions were made to the concentrator plant and further extensions are in progress which will enable the plant to handle up to 8,000 tons of ore per day. The smelter started operations early in the year and proved satisfactory.

Work was started on the erection of a high-tension power transmission line to connect the Roan Antelope Mine with the Mufulira Mine. This is being done in order to permit the interchange of power between the two mines. It is hoped that this transmission line will be completed and brought into use in April, 1938.

Broken Hill Mine.—The production of zinc was curtailed owing to the shortage of water in the Mulungushi Dam, but with vanadium in demand at good prices the production of this metal was increased. Diamond drilling continued steadily throughout the year to prove the extent of the ore bodies. The sinking of the new "Davis Shaft" was started in September in preparation for mining the several ore bodies at depth.

This shaft is being sunk by the cementation method and by the end of the year had reached a depth of over 200 ft. It will probably ultimately reach a depth of about 1,100 ft. and will serve as a pumping shaft to deal with the large quantities of water which are likely to be encountered. During 1938 it is intended to begin work on a service shaft.

Luiro Gold Areas.—No development work was done on these areas, but 25,184 tons of ore were milled, producing 3,413 ounces of gold. At the end of the year the mine closed down for reconstruction before resuming under a new management.

Kansanshi Mine.—At the end of June this mine was re-opened, with the object of checking, sampling and recalculating the ore reserves. Work was confined to opening up the old drives and crosscuts for examination.

New Jessie Mine.—No development work was done, most of the ore treated being obtained from small veins exposed in the hillside below the mill and from the Klipspringer claims. The mine was closed down in October. The output of gold during the year was only 337 ounces.

Sachenga Mine.—This property was worked during the year and produced 8,928 lb. of Mica.

Cassiterides.—From this property 7.75 tons of Tin Concentrates were produced and shipped during the year.

Sasare West Mine.—No mining was done on this property, but the treatment of the sands dump produced 167 ozs. of gold.

DEVELOPING MINES.

Nchanga Mine.—At the beginning of the year the Power Plant was reconditioned and put into commission. Two incline shafts at an inclination of 15 degrees and a vertical shaft were started and satisfactory progress was made. In the incline shafts haulage is being carried out by means of endless rope haulages. A new power plant, together with the necessary workshops, is in the course of being erected.

Chakwenga Mine.—The power plant, consisting of two semi-portable boilers and two air compressors, was put into commission in February and worked satisfactorily throughout the year. Underground operations were confined principally to the sinking of No. 2 shaft, which advanced 275 ft. to a total depth of 325 ft. Other development work consisted of cutting a station at 300 ft. below surface, 321 ft. of driving and 759 ft. of cross-cutting.

Kasonso Mine.—Two small shafts were sunk and at 100 ft. in depth crosscuts were driven to the reef. The mine was closed down in November.

CONCESSIONS.

Rhokana Concession.—In this Concession 2,217 square miles were traversed and mapped. Potholing and trenching was carried out at several mineral occurrences north and south of Nchanga and also in the Mwinilunga District. At Konkola, about 20 miles north of Nchanga, 15 diamond drill holes, with an average depth of 830 ft., were completed. One diamond drill was employed at Katwishi 70 miles north-west of Nchanga near the Belgian Congo border.

Loangwa Concession.—The field parties prospected and mapped out 1,840 square miles, principally in the Abercorn and Kasama districts. The gold-bearing gravels in several streams tributary to the Chambezi River were investigated but the quantity of gravel available and the gold content were too low for company operations.

Rhodesia Mineral Concessions.—Field work was carried out principally on either side of the railway line north of the Kafue River and 596 square miles were prospected and mapped.

GENERAL.

From January to September, copper production was free from quota restriction and during this unrestricted period the copper mines were working at high pressure. In October the copper quota was re-introduced. Owing to high prices and increased production, the total value of minerals produced was twice as great as in the year 1936, amounting to £12,751,014.

The production of gold was again disappointing, being 4,228 ounces.

For the first time since mining started in the territory, selenium was produced, it was obtained from the Nkana refinery slimes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Chiefly as a result of the prosperity of the copper producing industry the value of both imports and exports rose substantially as the result of the year's trading. The value of merchandise imported during 1937 amounted to £4,004,402 as compared with £2,291,953 in 1936, an increase of £1,712,449, or 75 per cent. In addition Government stores valued at £46,947 and specie totalling £34,596 were imported.

Total exports of merchandise reached the record value of £12,021,542 as compared with £6,037,616 in 1936, an expansion of £5,983,926 or 99 per cent. Specie to the value of £9,057 was exported.

The higher value of imports was reflected in all classes of merchandise, but was particularly marked in the case of Class V (metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles), rising from £680,278 in 1936 to £1,680,621 in 1937 as a result mainly of heavy purchases for replacement and development purposes by the mining interests. Enhanced purchasing power both among Europeans and Natives, particularly on the copper belt, led to an increase in all imports classed as normal "consumption" goods.

The British Empire supplied 75 per cent. in value of the total imports of merchandise during 1937 as compared with 77 per cent., 75 per cent., 79 per cent., and 78 per cent. during the years 1933 to 1936. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the main country of supply with 37 per cent. of the total imports and the United States was again the largest non-Empire supplier with 12 per cent. Metals accounted for 97 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports, copper representing 90 per cent. The heavy expansion in the value of exports is due not only to the higher prices obtained for copper as compared with 1936, but also to heavily increased shipments of blister copper. The largest purchasers of domestic exports were the United Kingdom (51 per cent.), Germany (21 per cent.) and Italy (11 per cent.).

The following figures give the values of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise during the past ten years:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports and Re-exports.</i>
				£	£
1928	...	...	...	2,366,317	847,068
1929	...	...	...	3,602,417	899,736
1930	...	...	...	4,862,722	885,976
1931	...	...	...	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932	...	...	...	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933	...	...	...	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934	...	...	...	2,884,506	4,530,933
1935	...	...	...	2,902,960	4,778,604
1936	...	...	...	2,291,953	6,037,616
1937	...	...	...	4,004,402	12,021,542

Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1934 to 1937, which originated from Empire and from foreign countries:—

<i>Imported from</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	448,629	410,140	377,096	716,061
Southern Rhodesia ...	422,574	449,673	492,557	623,642
United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	1,299,686	1,444,298	917,595	1,650,277
Total British Empire...	2,170,889	2,304,111	1,787,248	2,989,980
Foreign countries ...	713,617	598,849	504,705	1,014,422
Total merchandise ...	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of import trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1934 to 1937:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	626,520	552,485	546,720	987,489
Southern Rhodesia ...	1,040,278	1,085,314	1,025,783	1,512,400
Overseas (direct) ...	1,217,708	1,265,161	719,450	1,504,513
	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402

The following table gives the values of the principal classes of imports during the years 1933 to 1937:—

<i>Class.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	367	13,845	9,015	11,697	23,493
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	197,810	229,444	218,662	193,200	267,348
Ales, spirits and wines, etc. (potable).	74,475	88,052	93,306	83,805	112,190
Spirits (non-potable) ...	1,400	1,928	1,846	1,642	1,910
Tobacco manufactures ...	53,432	62,071	63,393	58,473	71,286
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres.	308,423	350,353	411,109	370,825	546,896
Metals, metal manufac- tures, machinery and vehicles.	486,546	1,187,340	1,210,149	680,278	1,680,621
Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement.	176,292	247,218	253,649	236,622	373,682
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes.	126,318	137,597	140,151	144,982	194,448
Drugs, chemicals and fer- tilizers.	64,175	85,588	76,614	72,133	96,677
Leather and rubber, and manufactures thereof.	58,854	78,403	64,575	63,031	97,081
Wood, cane, wicker, and manufactures thereof.	48,092	71,749	48,009	53,927	110,172
Books, paper and sta- tionery.	34,805	38,546	44,300	40,497	50,283
Jewellery, time - pieces, fancy goods, etc.	25,419	28,310	32,773	26,387	36,729
Miscellaneous ...	275,421	264,062	235,409	254,454	341,586
Total Merchandise ...	£1,931,829	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953	£4,004,402

Exports.

The following table shows the values of exports and re-exports during the years 1934 to 1937:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
Exports	4,399,990	4,671,895	5,936,692	11,903,712
Re-exports	130,943	106,709	100,924	117,830
Total Merchandise ...	4,530,933	4,778,604	6,037,616	12,021,542
Specie	9,462	23,959	7,521	9,057
Grand Totals	£4,540,354	£4,802,563	£6,045,137	£12,030,599

In the following table a comparison is given between the values of exports and re-exports to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other Empire Countries and to foreign countries during the years 1934 to 1937:—

<i>Exports.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	69,580	162,300	294,217	323,649
To Southern Rhodesia ...	20,210	26,768	53,294	79,539
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries.	1,947,989	2,470,154	3,208,822	6,029,711
To Foreign Countries ...	2,362,211	2,012,673	2,380,359	5,470,813
Total Exports	£4,399,990	£4,671,895	£5,936,692	£11,903,712
<i>Re-exports.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	37,870	27,474	29,170	27,725
To Southern Rhodesia ...	63,879	66,772	61,905	71,967
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries.	19,211	1,693	2,469	8,784
To Foreign countries	9,983	10,770	7,380	9,354
Total Re-exports	£130,943	£106,709	£100,924	£117,830

The values of the principal articles exported during the years 1933 to 1937 are given below:—

<i>Article.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper	3,114,618	3,705,783	3,976,504	4,994,716	10,704,078
Cobalt	39,008	191,755	132,646	152,056	292,328
Zinc... ..	275,834	330,454	295,092	334,621	377,991
Vanadium	19,638	37,224	81,395	125,571	157,081
Gold	6,833	6,351	10,057*	22,962*	28,983
Tobacco (leaf) ...	35,196	41,669	43,220	37,658	41,784
Wood	11,626	20,891	25,931	31,425	39,791
(unmanufactured).					
Wood	46,829	42,215	78,712	111,203	107,904
(manufactured).					
Hides and skins ...	8,314	9,946	10,613	16,493	23,124

* Value calculated at prices ruling at time of export.

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins. The Congo Basin consists approximately of all the territory north of a line drawn from Fife in the north-east to the south-east corner of the Katanga pedicle of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south of this line constitutes the Zambesi Basin, which is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, more than 90 per cent. of the total trade being transacted within it.

The Zambesi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in the case of leaf tobacco.

The part of the territory in the Congo Basin is within the area covered by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In the Zambesi Basin, Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty:—clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. or 12 per cent., and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 30 per cent. In the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates of duty if such should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except in the case of foreign electrical machinery, on which the duty is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco. Upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to foodstuffs of Empire origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty:—

Scale “ A ”—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale “ B ”—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia:—Lusaka, Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazangula, Lundazi and Mufulira.

CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS.

The terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of Union rates of duty or Northern Rhodesia rates of duty, if these are higher, when overseas goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia, and for the transfer of Union rates of duty when overseas goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures (with certain exceptions) removed between the two territories, Government payments of 15 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 10 per cent. of the export value of other manufactures are made. As the result of an amendment made in 1936 no Government payment is now made on electrolytic copper and zinc produced in Northern Rhodesia and removed to the Union. The other exceptions are manufactured tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—manufactured tobacco, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty and Union leaf tobacco imported into Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. free of duty.

The terms of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible and the transfer of duty at whichever is the higher rate when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 9 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco

of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other, but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for.

VIII.—NATIVE LABOUR.

It is estimated that there are 279,949 able-bodied males domiciled in Northern Rhodesia and of this number approximately 134,382 were in employment at the end of the year—66,606 within the territory and 67,776 outside. Of those working within the territory, 22,500 were employed on mines, about 10,000 as domestic servants and 9,000 on farms. Of those employed outside the territory about 46,000 were in Southern Rhodesia, 11,615 in Tanganyika Territory and 10,161 in the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa and elsewhere. The main labour supplying areas are the Northern Province, the Eastern Province and the Barotse Province.

The average wage paid to unskilled labourers varies from 5s. a month for agricultural labourers to about 45s. a month for underground miners. In addition to wages employers are required by law to provide adequate housing and good and sufficient rations.

A Migrant Labour Agreement between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into force on 4th June for a minimum period of four years. The main objects of the Agreement are to regulate the flow of labour so that the requirements of the three territories shall be met as far as possible to ensure the comfort and well-being of the labourers both when travelling and at work, and to ensure the regular return of the labourers and some of their earnings to their homes.

In December the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland met a representative of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines at Salisbury and it was then decided, *inter alia*, that the experiment of employing 1,500 natives of Northern Rhodesia on the mines of the Witwatersrand, which started in 1936, should be continued for a second year and that in the meantime no recruiting for the Johannesburg Mines should be permitted in Northern Rhodesia.

There is at present no Labour Department in the territory, but all matters of importance relating to native labour are referred for advice to a Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board consisting of both officials and unofficials. It is proposed to set up a Labour Department in the near future, and Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E., arrived in October to advise on the formation of this department and on native labour matters generally.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even to places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is for places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows:—

						<i>Average.</i>	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf ...	...	...	...	...	...		8
Local flour (1st grade), per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...		4
Patna rice, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...		4
Mazawattee tea, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Sugar (white granulated), per lb....	...	...	...	...	...		4
Coffee (average, loose and tinned), per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Butter, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Bacon, per lb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Eggs (European farms), per doz. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Milk, per pint ...	...	...	...	...	...		4
Beef, per lb....	...	...	...	...	...		9
Soap (Sunlight), per packet ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0

Income tax on individuals is charged as follows:—

For every

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
£1 of the first £100 of chargeable income ...	...	6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income ...	1	0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income ...	1	6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income ...	2	0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income ...	2	6
£1 in excess of £500 of chargeable income ...	3	0

The following deductions are allowed:—

Personal, £300.

For a wife, £420.

For children, £100 each.

For a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100.

For life insurance premiums paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of 4s. in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income tax.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were in 1937 controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe and Mufulira, offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and Science in Standards VI and VII. There were controlled schools at Fort Jameson (for the third and fourth Quarters), Mulendema and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter.

The following schools, although privately managed, were controlled by Government:—

The Convent School, Broken Hill.	Offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Ex- amination.
The Convent School, Ndola	Offering primary education up to Standard V.
Mulobesi School	
Sakeji School	
Chomba School	
The Convent School, Livingstone.	Offering primary education up to Standard IV.

During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case; and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, the boarding fees being £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent Schools at Broken Hill and Ndola, and Sakeji School, all under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Fifty teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1937 being 959. At the same time, 204 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 40 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for Africans in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department. Nineteen of the missionary societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools,

boys and girls boarding schools, and teacher-training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £14,961 was directly distributed among them in recurrent grants in 1937. This amount included a grant of £250 from the Carnegie Corporation and £1,677 from the Barotse Trust Fund, the latter being distributed among the societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Recurrent expenditure on Native education during the year 1937 was as follows:—

				£
From Government revenue ...	...	...	...	28,705
Carnegie Corporation ...	...	...	...	250
Barotse Trust Fund ...	...	...	...	1,677
				<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	£30,632
				<hr/>

Since 1929 a total sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, Normal, Middle and Elementary Schools at Mazabuka. In connection with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings were erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan Funds.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the past few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the moneys paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

Eighty-six African teachers passed the written part of the Government examinations during the year, making a total of 764 Africans who have passed this test. A total of 340 have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and mission societies employed on 31st December, 1937, some 1,906 teachers in 2,067 recognised and ungraded schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called bush schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training. Approximately 602 trained teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for Government grants-in-aid.

A hundred and one European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in Native education during the year. Fourteen Europeans and 32 African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 21,593 boys and 8,430 girls attended recognized schools, while roughly 74,149 children attended ungraded schools. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which Government and missions are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are 23 selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and other domestic subjects.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £350 was given in 1937 towards the cost of their training, part being borne by Government and part by the Carnegie Corporation. There are 19 girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 800 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government trades school for the training of carpenters, masons and bricklayers at Lusaka has 72 apprentices in training.

Government has also established elementary and middle schools at Mazabuka, Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Trust Funds and Barotse Native Treasury) on Native education to the total expenditure was at the rate of approximately 3.47 per cent. The amount spent per head of native population on Native education was approximately 5.62d., but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of Native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure given above would be very largely increased.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and native accommodation run daily in each direction between

Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these latter trains, but stops are made at convenient places sufficiently long to allow of passengers taking a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these a regular goods train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

River Transport.

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night whilst travellers camp on shore. The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from twelve days to three weeks: by air it is effected in three hours.

Roads.

The roads of the territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—and a stretch of two miles in Lusaka, which are bitumen-surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border Road branches off from the Great North Road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the Copper Belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road turns southward and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border Road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is twelve miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, the traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading on some roads and 5,000 lb. on others. The arterial roads have, with the exception of the Congo Border Road, been bridged and culverted with permanent structures. On other roads, waterways, etc., are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at other major river crossings, for the use of which Government charges a moderate fee. Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

The main road reconstruction programme was resumed towards the end of the year. Work started just south of Broken Hill and was in progress between Kapiri Mposhi and Bwana Mkubwa at the end of the year. In the Mining Area the earth road from Nkana to Mufulira was completed and a start was made on a new road to Nchanga. A Pioneer track was completed between Mumbwa and Mongu with a ferry across the Kafue, thus establishing road connection between the railway line and the administrative centre of Barotseland. Hitherto the only alternative methods of reaching Mongu have been by air in three hours from Lusaka or by water in three weeks. In the near future it should be possible to complete the journey in three days by road. A short connecting road near Fort Jameson constructed during the year shortens the distance to Salisbury to 490 miles as compared with 585 miles via Dedza and 720 miles via Blantyre.

Postal.

The year was probably the busiest the Department has ever known and the revenue collected (£64,900) was £20,000 higher than in 1936 and £11,000 higher than the previous peak year of 1931. £10,800 of this revenue came from the sale of Coronation stamps to dealers and philatelists. The total stamp sales amounted to £35,500, an increase of £14,500 on the previous year.

There was a considerable increase in the mail matter handled, both forwarded and received. Figures for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 are as follows:—

		1935.	1936.	1937.
Posted—Inland	...	1,736,982	1,563,736	1,560,208
External	...	1,776,580	1,280,766	1,779,388
Received—External	...	3,427,164	2,777,788	4,999,982
Totals	... ...	<u>6,940,726</u>	<u>5,622,290</u>	<u>8,339,578</u>

Money orders and postal orders issued during the year amounted to £107,900, compared with £91,400 in 1936, and paid orders increased from £42,600 to £48,300. The number

of cash on delivery parcels increased from 11,900 to 14,200 and the total amount of trade charges collected and remitted to the senders rose from £22,100 to £27,000.

There is a daily mail service between offices on the line of rail, while offices off the line of rail are served either by motor vehicle or by carriers at least once weekly. The service to Barotseland is carried mainly by barge on the Zambesi River. Mails are exchanged with Southern Rhodesia by rail daily and there is also an air service twice a week from Lusaka to Salisbury. Nyasaland has a service by road from Fort Jameson twice a week and a service by air for first-class mail from Lusaka via Salisbury also twice a week. Other mails are carried by rail via Salisbury and Beira. To South Africa there is a service by rail three times a week and by air twice a week via Beira as part of the Empire Air Mail Scheme. There is also a surcharged air service once a week by South African Airways. Mails to Great Britain, which up to July, 1937, had been carried once a week by sea from Cape Town, are now taken by the Empire Air Mail and all letter mails to England and British countries between Northern Rhodesia and England are now conveyed by air three times a week (twice via Beira and once by direct machine from Lusaka to Kisumu). The sea route is still used for printed papers. Parcel mails from Great Britain are received via Cape Town or via Lobito Bay.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph and trunk telephone route follows the track of the railway line from the Victoria Falls to Ndola. From Ndola there are separate branches to Luanshya and to Nkana and Mufulira. The telegraph line only is continued from Ndola to the Congo Border. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland telegraph system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system. There was a large increase in telegraph traffic handled during the year and the gross receipts were £12,500 as compared with £9,700 in the previous year, while the net revenue increased from £7,600 to £10,900. The following are details of the last three years:—

		1935.	1936.	1937.
		£	£	£
Paid telegrams ...	...	50,964	45,088	55,400
Official telegrams ...	...	16,457	16,256	17,300
Net revenue ...	...	8,229	7,593	10,900

Telephones.

Automatic telephone exchanges have been established at Lusaka, Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya, Mazabuka and Ndola. The Rhokana Corporation were given a licence during the year to extend their private system as a public system to the new township of Kitwe. Private exchanges are operated under

licence by the Roan Antelope Copper Mine at Luanshya and by the Mufulira Mine at Mufulira. All these exchanges, including the private ones, have facilities for trunk communication. Call offices provide trunk communication during certain periods of the day and are established at the majority of Post Offices on the main route.

Telephone Revenue.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£
Exchange rentals	3,841	4,326	4,500
Call Office and trunk fees ...	3,629	3,758	4,500
Miscellaneous... ..	121	151	150
Totals	<u>£7,591</u>	<u>£8,235</u>	<u>£9,150</u>

Radio Communication.

Internal point to point communication for public traffic is provided between Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Mpika and Broken Hill, the latter station being on the line of rail and acting as the transmitting station between the land lines and radio stations. Communication is principally made on short wave lengths. The Broken Hill station also communicates with stations in Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Aeronautical Services.

The stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped with transmitters for communication with aircraft in flight and watch is kept in connection with the Imperial Airways England—South Africa air route.

There is also a short-wave station at Livingstone, which is used for aeronautical services in connection with the South African Airways flights between South Africa and Kisumu.

Civil Aviation.

The following air routes have been established in Northern Rhodesia and pilots of all aircraft, especially those which are single-engined, are advised in the interests of safety to follow them when flying between the places mentioned:—

(1) Livingstone to Balovale (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Njoko, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu.

(2) Livingstone to Ndola (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) Lusaka to Fort Jameson via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Nyimba and Sasare.

(4) Broken Hill to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje) Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(5) Broken Hill to Abercorn via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(6) Ndola to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(7) Ndola to Abercorn via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(8) Abercorn to any line of rail station, via Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kalonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and then to the required destination via the railway line.

(9) Lusaka to Mumbwa, Broken Hill to Mumbwa. Mazabuka to Mumbwa.

Aerodromes and landing grounds are maintained in good condition in the more settled areas, but it is not always possible to maintain distant emergency landing grounds to the same extent, although every endeavour is made to do so.

Airways.

The service of Imperial Airways operated until the 4th July. From the 4th July, with the opening of the Empire Air Mail route, the Wilson Airways of Nairobi commenced operating a service between Lusaka and Kisumu twice a week. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., also started operating a service on the Empire Air Mail route between Lusaka and Beira twice a week, making a complete land link between Kisumu and Beira with the Imperial Airways Flying Boat Service to Durban and Southampton. South African Airways started operating a weekly service between Johannesburg via Lusaka to Kisumu. Regue Air Afrique is a new company formed during the year, which operates a weekly service between Elizabethville and Madagascar via Broken Hill, superseding the French Air Service.

The Flying Club (founded in May, 1935) has its headquarters at Lusaka, and branches are maintained at Livingstone, Broken Hill, and Nkana. The Club possess one aircraft, a Hornet Moth.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at those banks at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £1,170,016, as compared with £902,212 at the end of the previous year.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £41,039 at 31st December, 1937, as compared with £33,283 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 prescribe as legal tender throughout the territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value and (e) cupro-nickel coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding one shilling in value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on the 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard of currency.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following buildings were under construction during the year:—

Lusaka.—Three small cottages were constructed for junior married officers.

Nkana (Kitwe).—Nine bungalows and two sets of single quarters were approaching completion at the end of the year. The houses were of the types designed by the Engineering Department of the Rhokana Corporation and built by contract under its supervision.

Mufulira.—By a similar arrangement eight houses of these types were constructed for Government at Mufulira.

Other Works.

Kafue Bridge.—This crosses the Kafue River on the new road from Nkana to Mufulira. It provides a single track width of 10 ft. and crosses the river on two shore spans of 50 ft. and two central spans of 100 ft. The steel structure of each span consists of 2 N-type Lattice Girder spaced at 12 ft. centres connected by cross joists on which rests a reinforced concrete deck 9 in. thick. It is designed to carry Crown Agents Heavy Loading. The piers and abutments were all founded on rock and constructed in reinforced concrete.

Hangar: Lusaka.—The need for Hangar accommodation at the Air Port at Lusaka was met on the advice of the Air Ministry by transferring an existing Hangar from Broken Hill,

and re-erecting it there with an extra bay. The leading dimensions now are 120 ft. by 125 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. in height, and a concrete floor and apron have been provided.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' Courts, subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 140 civil matters as against 139 in the preceding year, and heard four actions and two appeals. Two petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held in May at points along the line of railway. Thirty-seven criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts, which numbered 153. Of these, 115 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, 15 quashed, 22 altered, and the remaining one case was referred to the High Court on a point of law.

Native Courts.

A Native Courts Ordinance was passed in 1936 and applies to the whole of the territory, except Barotseland, which has a Special Ordinance.

The present Native Courts Ordinance is more detailed than the former one, and deals with many matters which were previously provided for by rules. Like the Native Authority Ordinance, it emphasizes that everything shall be done in accordance with native law and custom. The Courts must be constituted in accordance with native law and custom, and are then recognized by the Governor, who lays down their powers and jurisdiction by Warrant. Provision is also made for the institution of Native Court prisons and for Native Courts of Appeal, as well as appeals to the Courts of District Officers and the High Court.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is similar, and was enacted in accordance with an agreement entered into between the Crown and the Paramount Chief. The construction and jurisdiction of the Courts is as laid down in the agreement. In criminal cases there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner from the Native Court of Appeal, but in civil cases the appeal lies to the High Court only.

The general conduct of Native Courts continues to be satisfactory.

Excluding the Barotse Province, 6,522 criminal cases were heard during the year by Native Courts, and 7,081 civil cases.

Police.

The Police prosecuted a total number of 7,058 cases during the year 1937, a decrease of 4,065 cases on the figures for 1936. There was a decrease of 15 convictions against Europeans under the Penal Code and a decrease of 204 convictions under local laws. Convictions against natives under the Penal Code showed a decrease of 78 and under local laws a decrease of 3,048. The following is a list of persons convicted of the more serious offences during 1937:—

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>		<i>1937.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>		
Affray	1	21	22	55
Arson	—	7	7	15
Assault, common	54	147	201	151
Assault, O.A.B.H.	18	184	202	175
Assault on police	—	7	7	17
Burglary	—	72	72	134
Extortion	—	—	—	2
Forgery	2	28	30	32
Fraud	—	—	—	23
Housebreaking	—	116	116	154
Indecent assault on a female	1	12	13	8
Indecently insulting a female	—	3	3	4
Manslaughter... ..	—	12	12	13
Murder	1	19	20	18
Attempted murder	—	8	8	8
Obtaining goods by false pretences.	2	16	18	8
Perjury	—	5	5	2
Rape and attempted rape ...	—	5	5	18
Receiving	—	40	40	41
Robbery	—	3	3	5
Stealing and theft, all forms	13	889	902	1,011
Unlawful wounding	1	15	16	20
Uttering	2	22	24	26

The foregoing figures include only those cases taken to court by the police and do not include cases heard by a Magistrate at stations where the police are not posted.

Prisons.

There are six central prisons in the territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson, and Lusaka. In addition to the central prisons there are also 29 local prisons situated at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the year were as follows:—

Livingstone	292
Broken Hill	252
Fort Jameson	79
Kasama	66
Mongu	231
Lusaka	31
All local prisons	4,062
Total	5,013

The daily average of prisoners for all prisons was 1,028. The daily average of sick was 40. There were six executions during the year, and ten deaths from natural causes.

XV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review, Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May and November. Thirty-three Ordinances were enacted, of which 20 were amendments to the existing law.

The more important Ordinances were:—

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute (No. 1 of 1937).

The Importation of Butter (No. 20 of 1937).

The Markets (No. 21 of 1937).

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment (No. 25 of 1937).

The Shop Assistants (No. 27 of 1937).

The Insurance (No. 33 of 1937).

1. *The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Ordinance* establishes a Board of Trustees for the preservation of the valuable objects exhibited in the Museum at Livingstone and provides for the control of funds, acquisition of lands and buildings and other purposes in connection with the Institute.

2. *The Importation of Butter Ordinance* is designed to control the importation of butter into the territory in the interests of local producers. To protect consumers, such control is subject to the recommendation of a Board on which producers, manufacturers, retailers and consumers are all represented. The Governor in Council has power to control importations, on the advice of the Board.

3. *The Markets Ordinance* provides for the establishment of native markets to foster native trade and facilitate the exchange of produce. The management and control of markets is in the hands of local authorities in municipalities and townships and of native authorities in tribal areas.

4. *The Northern Rhodesia Regiment Ordinance* replaces Chapter 46 of the Revised Edition. Owing to the reorganization of the Regiment, the existing law was found to be inadequate. The principal alteration in the new Ordinance is that, in future, soldiers will be enlisted for a period of years with the Colours and then a period of years with the Reserve.

5. *The Shop Assistants Ordinance* was enacted at the request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council. It closely follows the law of Southern Rhodesia, the chief objects being to limit the hours of employment of shop assistants and to regulate their conditions of leave.

6. *The Insurance Ordinance.*—Prior to the passing of this Ordinance there was no law controlling the operation of insurance companies in the territory. Provision is now made for the registration and licensing of companies, and it is an offence for policies to be issued in the territory by any person or company which has not been duly licensed, and by further providing that all benefits must be payable in the territory.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past nine years have been:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1929-30 ...	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31 ...	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32 ...	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932 ...	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506
1933 ...	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879
1934 ...	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903
1935 ...	833,484	780,930	25,499	806,429
1936 ...	863,255	836,174	51,243	887,417
1937 ...	981,894	895,089	14,163	909,252

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-5 and 1925-6, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to:—

£566,801 at 31st March, 1931.
£1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932.
£1,475,130 at 31st December, 1932.
£1,821,123 at 31st December, 1933.
£1,991,387 at 31st December, 1934.
£2,159,826 at 31st December, 1935.
£2,190,402 at 31st December, 1936.
£2,211,112 at 31st December, 1937.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1937, consisted of:—

	£
Cash	220,475
Investments	91,380
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit	2,888
Railway Trust.	
Sundry debtors	60,833
Stores	48,681
Total	<u>£424,257</u>

The liabilities were :—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank	40,618
Native Reserves Fund	14,597
Sundry creditors	108,635
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan, 1955-65, un- expended balance.	34,862
Seigniorage Reserve	5,039
Reserve Fund	30,000
Excess of assets over liabilities	190,506
Total	<u>£424,257</u>

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1937 were as follows :—

	£
Licences	55,226
Native Tax	114,397
Customs and Excise Duties... ..	331,982
Income Tax	260,182

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting for minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1937 are as follows :—

	£
Barotse Province (7s. 6d.)	21,382
Other Provinces (from 7s. 6d. to 15s. according to district).	93,015
Total	<u>£114,397</u>

All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local natives who have been absent from the territory for periods exceeding twelve months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa. By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London. 1865. 21s.)

The Lands of the Cazembe. Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)

Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa. By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London. 1894. 4s. 6d.)

On the Threshold of Central Africa. By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.

Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa. By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co., London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambesi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambesi. By A. Bertrand. Hachette, Paris. 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)

In Remotest Barotseland. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London 1905. 10s. 6d.)

The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. By G. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London. 1911. 16s.)

The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)

In Witch-bound Africa. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London. 1923. 21s.)

The Making of Rhodesia. By H. Marshall Hole. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1926. 18s.)

The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London. 1928. 5s.)

The British in Tropical Africa. By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press. 1929. 12s. 6d.)

The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London. 1931. 36s.)

A Faunal Survey of Northern Rhodesia, with Especial Reference to Game, Elephant Control and National Parks, with Maps. By C. R. S. Pitman. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 7s. 6d.)

Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By J. C. C. Coxhead. Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Tribal Areas in Northern Rhodesia. By Thomson J. Moffat and W. G. Fairweather. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 3s.)

Native Tribes of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. By E. M. Lane Poole. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 3s.)

British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia.

European Education Committee. Report, 1929. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Present Position of the Agricultural Industry, and the necessity or otherwise of Encouraging Further European Settlement in Agricultural Areas. Report by S. Milligan, 1931. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Census of 1931. Report of Director. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Defence Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Finance Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Agricultural Survey Commission. Report, 1930-1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 7s. 6d.)

Copperbelt Disturbances. Report of Commission of Enquiry, 1935. Cmd. 5009. (H.M. Stationery Office, London. 1s. 6d.) Evidence taken by the Commission. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

Economics of the Cattle Industry in Northern Rhodesia. Memorandum, 1935. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s.)

General Geology of Northern Rhodesia. Notes by J. A. Bancroft and R. A. Pelletier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s. 6d.)

Blue Book (Annually). (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia 10s. 6d.)

Annual Reports of the Several Government Departments. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. Various prices.)

The Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North-Western Rhodesia: Report of the Ecological Survey by C. G. Trapnell and J. M. Clothier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

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